

Mandeville,
FAIRFAX-STREETS
ANDRIA:
OR SALE,
OF WINES, LI
OCERIES, &c.
sisting of

WINE.

edon laret, in case
ld frontinas
best wine bitters
India rum
do.
x and Naples brandy
y gin
ases
y old
vania rye whiskey
der vinegar
na honey
retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality

different qualities

ars, Philadelphia, Bal

, and Hamilton's snuff,

o.
(warranted)

loves; cassia; piment

race and ground; Cay

salt-petre.

rice; pearl barley;

hia mustard; basket

flotant indigo; Geor-

on; flax; wool; mad-

; brimstone; chalk;

ing paper and twine;

ling lines; demijohns;

; brandywine gunpow-

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m F to trouble sealed.

Havanna cigars.

raisins in boxes.

nes; soft shelled al-

ent pickles, each one

capers, olives and au-

box.

ond allum salt suitable

ACON,

on King-street, has in

er stock, added

enuine Articles in

y Line

ortment complete.

in his usual low term

rs, of various qua-

TEAS,

particularly selecte

ed for

family use.

or quality]

WINE,

Brandy,

family use,

Vincent, and New

sky,

Cider Vinegar

es, cassia, piment

er, race and grow

le use, dearl ba

ap, mould, dipt ad

ed salt-petre, float

madder, orimston's

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gunpowder, segars

ry best chewing to

snuff, Hunter's pipes

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will be disposed of at

ALLY BY

OWDEN,

restor.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1808.

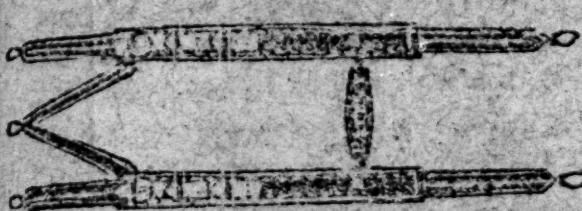
[No. 2181.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established; can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

For ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight
or passage

Apply to

Lewis Deblois,

May 5.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett

and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-

acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

GREAT BARGAIN.

THAT beautiful and elegant ESTATE
situated to the Mr. Wises, is still for sale, well
known by the name of "Abingdon," where
the mansion house stands, directly opposite
the Capitol, lying on the Potomac river, con-
taining four hundred and twenty two acres—
a road from the contemplated bridge passes
thorough the centre of the estate—it
may be purchased for cash or on a long cre-
dit by paying a small part in hand—also a
fifty acres adjoining, part of the same
estate, leased to William Frazer, will be sold
on the same terms. A good and indisputable
title will be made for both. The title papers
may be seen by application to the subscriber,
Robert I. Taylor, Esquire, by whom every
necessary information will be given.

Not sold by Friday the 20th of May, at
the late sale, it will on that day be sold to the
highest bidder, before the coffee-house door,
twelve o'clock, at which time the terms of
sale will be made known.

B. Dade.

May 2.

The sale of the above
property is necessarily postponed in
consequence of the absence of Robert
Taylor, esq. until Monday the sixth
of June when it will positively
take place as above, unless sold at pri-
vate sale before.

B. DADE.

May 19.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
10 bags green Coffee
10 hogsheads well flavored Rum
10 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
various Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT,
a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks
in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst.
a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;
About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years
of age, has large black eye brows, large full
eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made
handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not
quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed,
combed and ridged on the top. His beard ap-
pears very black if suffered to grow for a day
or two, but he usually shaves it very closely.
He has recently received an injury on the fore
finger of the left hand, and has it bound up,
and may probably lose the first joint of it. He
speaks deliberately, and is more correct in
conversation than persons of his color usually
are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter,
& delights particularly in attending to horses.
He has a variety of cloaths, and took with
him one dark green broadcloth coat and pan-
talions with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and
pantalions nearly of the same color, but the
cloth of inferior quality, with white metal
buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one
old brown surtout coat with covered buttons,
a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The
rest of his apparel I am not able particularly
to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and
pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may
probably produce a forged authority for him
to pass, or procure the certificate of some one
of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petition-
ed by the name of Thomas and obtained their
freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the
state of Maryland and district of Columbia,
and secured in any jail, so that I get him
again, the above reward will be given, or six-
ty dollars if taken and secured within the said
state or district; all reasonable expenses will
also be paid if he should be delivered to me
in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard
Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland.
He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore,
Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. dtf.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
chells, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against
the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are re-
quested to make them known to me, that they
may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrange-
ments made for their discharge. Those who
are indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment of the sums which
they owe.

The Household Furniture and Books of the
deceased, will be sold, at his late residence in
this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June
next. Eight months credit will be allowed to
the purchasers for all sums exceeding five
dollars, on their giving bond with approved
security, to bear interest from the date if not
punctually paid; and any just claim will be
received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject,
will be addressed to Richmond; or to ISRA-
EL LACEY, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,

Executor of Joseph Jones, sen. deceased.
Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will
please to return it, or call and pay for the
set.

ROBERT GRAY.

May 11.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-
rels

Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,

in barrels
Chgeese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per
brig Mercury from Barbadoes,

AND FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,

and Cuthbert Powell.

May 2.

dlweo3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date
the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly re-
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts
due from the said Craig to the banks of A-
lexandria and Washington, will be sold on
the premises to the highest bidder, at public
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of
June next:

That handsome three story Brick
dwelling Houfe and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side
of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth
ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two sto-
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee sim-
ple, west of Water-street, on the south side of
Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the
amount in cash, at the execution of the deed
and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,
18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed
notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, se-
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,

William Ladd,

Trustees.

May 20

d

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that he has equipped the above Pack-
et in a very elegant manner, and will sail from
Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort War-
burton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and re-
turn to Alexandria in the afternoon.—
The Packet will be constantly supplied with a
choice collection of stores for the entertain-
ment of passengers, and every exertion used
to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 18.

d3t* of.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, Saxen Osnab-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheetting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first qual-
ity CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish
to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

United States of America,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The United States of Ame-
rica,

AGAINST
A certain vessel called a
schooner, known and dis-
tinguished by the name of
the William and Mary,
whereof John Spooner is
master, her tackle-apparel
and furniture,

IT IS ORDERED, BY the ho-
norable William Cranch, Chief Judge of the
District of Columbia, holding the District
Court of the United States, in and for the
District aforesaid, That Saturday the fourth
day of June, 1808, be and the same is hereby
appointed for the trial of the said schooner
at the court house in the town of Alexandria
in the District aforesaid, before a special ses-
sion of the said Court, then and there to be
holden—and that the substance of the said Li-
bel filed against the said schooner, together
with this order be published fourteen days be-
fore the day hereby appointed for the trial of
the same, in the newspaper published in the
said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up
in the most public manner, for the space of
fourteen days before the said day of trial, at
the court house in the town of Alexandria
and also at the coffee house in the said town

G. Deneale,

Clk. Dist. Ct. Dis. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges in

substance,

1st. That the above mentioned Schooner,
called the William and Mary, John Spooner,
master, wholly owned by citizens and inhabi-
tants of the United States, did, after the pas-
sing and due promulgation of a certain act of
Congress, passed on the 9th day of January,
1808, entitled, "An act, supplementary to
the act, entitled "An act, laying an embargo
on all ships and vessels in the ports and har-
bors of the United States," that is to say, on
or about the day of April, 1808, de-
part, without any clearance or permit, from
a certain port of the United States, that is to
say, from a creek emptying into the river
Potomac, called Neabsco-Creek, navigable
from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen
and upwards, within the collection district o-
Alexandria, and so departing from Neabscof
Creek as aforesaid, did proceed and arrive at
some other port or place without the limits of
the said collection district of Alexandria, and
as yet unknown to the party proponent; con-
trary to the force and effect of the said act of
Congress.

2d. That the said schooner, on or about
the day of April, 1808, did proceed
from a port or place within the United States,
to the party proponent as yet unknown, to
some foreign port or place, to the party pro-
ponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force
and effect of the said act.

3d. That the said Schooner, on or about
the day of April, 1808, did trade with
some other ship or vessel, to the party propo-
nent as yet unknown; contrary to the force
and effect of the said act of Congress.

4th. That the said Schooner, on or about
the day of April, 1808, did put on board
of some other ship or vessel, to the party
proponent as yet unknown, certain goods,
wares and merchandize of domestic growth
or manufacture; contrary to the form and ef-
fect of the said act of Congress.

5th. That the said schooner, for the causes
aforesaid, was on or about the day of
April, 1808, upon a toner navigable from the
sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and up-
wards, that is to say, upon the river Potomac,
within the District of Columbia, and within
the proper cognizance of the said court, as a
court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction,
seized by Charles Simms, esquire, collector,
as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, Clk.

Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

May 19

so4thJe

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Woud' if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

TO CURTIUS.

SIR,
HAYING noticed your late publication in the form of a letter to Mr. Jefferson, and believing that it was neither your wish nor expectation, that it should not lie open to the enquiries and criticisms of every man, I have taken the liberty of expressing to you my sentiments on that publication.

And, sir, in thus publicly addressing you, it is not my design to investigate and to cavil your private sentiments and opinions. I will not, sir, with mechanical scrupulosity, particularize every trifling error of your judgment, or endeavor to lay open the recesses of your breast: I meddle neither with your social manners nor your political dogmas; nor shall I, unacquainted as I am with the movements of your mind, and the emotions of your heart, pretend to decide on the motives which bro't to the light the late emanation of your judgment.

But whatever might have been your motives; whether your attack on Mr. Jefferson, proceeded from violent party opposition, from disappointed self interest, or from what I am most inclined to hope and believe, from a hasty, casual and incorrect view of the subject; the sentiments you have avowed, and the style of peremptory decision in which you have spoken on many interesting subjects, not dependent, for the establishment of their good or evil tendency, on the opinion of any single man, have given deserved disgust to men of every party. And I appeal, sir, to your own candor and calmer judgment—I ask you yourself, now that the first heat of your emotion is subsided, and you have had leisure to reflect on what you have thus offered to the public, whether consideration does not suggest to you the indecent warmth with which you have endeavored to push home your charges upon the executive. Whatever may be your opinion and the opinions of many others, those sentiments must from the nature of things, be liable to uncertainty, and incorrectness. The ideas entertained by the nation at large, are various and divided, and sir, give me leave to inform you, that many differ widely indeed from you, in those you have expressed in your publication. You, indeed, may possess better grounds than your fellow citizens, for supporting what you have brought forward; of those grounds I know nothing—You have not thought proper to hold them out to the inspection of the public; and weighty and important as the charges are, had the necessary proofs been in your possession, we might reasonably have expected their production. What then is the necessary result—what opinion are we to form of you—what are we to think of your assertions, your accusations, and your invectives. Sir, I am unwilling to suppose you wilfully incorrect; I rather judge that the harsh style of invective, which you made use of, proceeded from your too great ardour of opposition to the measures of the present administration, which from hastiness and neglect, crept in amongst your observations, even unknown to yourself. I do not believe that it proceeded from deliberate baseness and malignity, and I shall therefore offer you my sentiments with greater pleasure and freedom. And give me leave to assure you, that in making these remarks, I am influenced neither by the spirit of opposition nor of rivalry; I am by no means opposed to you in politics, nor do I hold you in the light of a rival candidate for the applause of the public. A love for the truth has, far as I can judge of my feelings and emotions, alone excited me to oppose the dictatorial sentiments of your letter.

When I find you expressing your regret, that the "people of these states" had not, in their choice of a chief magistrate, selected a man more worthy and better qualified than Mr. Jefferson, for the discharge of so high and such various functions, I am tempted to exclaim—"who constituted you the judge of so important a matter?" Since Mr. Jefferson has been elected by a majority of the citizens of America, and by that alone declared adequate to the trust committed to his charge, prudence at least should have taught you, however great might be your regret, to have concealed that regret within your own bosom; and since we have erred in exalting to the presidency, a man unable to perform the requisite duties, it is a solecism to encrease it by vain and empty lamentations. But you are ready to urge as a pretext, that when the complaints of a people reach the ear of the ruler, they may effect a change in his conduct and measures; that the warnings of advice may correct and guide his future management of the helm of government. True sir! this is plausible; but suffer the complaints of each to go single into his ear; do not suffer one man to assume to himself the prerogative of answering for all; and do not by publicly holding up the weakness & errors of your president, endanger the safety of a government, which must depend for much of its firmness upon the respect and authority of its magistrates. But, sir, I must repeat to you, your total incompetence to judge on what you have thus arbitrarily decided; you in your individual person, form

not the collective body of the people of these states, nor can you with propriety, assume the powers which belong to them alone—Where then is your right to judge of the adequacy or inadequacy of Mr. J. to his trust. You have indeed the right of thinking, and acting for yourself; but both your thoughts and your actions must be regulated by prudence, and should never "overstep the modesty of nature." When sir, however, you assume this authoritative liberty of thinking aloud, contrary to all restraints of prudence or modesty, you can at most but expect forbearance from scorn, not belief and confidence in your assertions. In your enumeration of our Executive's faults and frailties, you charge him with "aping the manners, and courting the smiles" of the French people. And here, Sir, I wish to call to your recollection, that Mr. Jefferson is not upon an equality with yourself. Excluded by his situation from replying to and refuting charges of a private nature, which are daily made upon him by others as well as yourself, he should be compassionate, not insulted. If you are confident as to the verity of your charges against Mr. Jefferson, reserve them until a future day, when the deprivation of his authority as President, shall have placed him on your own level. Recollect that it is cowardly to insult the man, whom circumstances have rendered unable to cope and contend with you. Allowing however, that the truth of these charges influence and affect the public welfare; supposing them as well as the accusations of partiality to France and opposition to Great-Britain, which come next in the catalogue of your invectives; supposing these materially to affect the public concerns;—would it not have proved your policy, prudence and modesty, to have made those charges in a softer tone; to have shaded the glaringness of the accusations, by milder words and more gentle affirmatives; would it not have been well to recollect, that some difference with you in opinion, and that the partiality which appeared so evident to you, was by others unperceived and not credited; and that unsupported as were your assertions by necessary and adequate proofs, there might perhaps be found some sceptical enough, not to coincide with you in every charge, which you have brought forward, and every assertion you have made.

After examining the preceding sentiments, I am not so much surprised at the succeeding one. Here however, you attempt to support your charge by some sort of proof, and I am sorry to find you, in your first trial, succeed so badly. Accusing Mr. Jefferson of not having at heart the interests of his country, you cite as a proof of your assertion, the embargo law—ruinous, destructive, and only calculated for the general misfortune of the community. You enquire, whom has the embargo benefited, the merchant or the mechanic. I, Sir, with you, may possibly think, that it has been of advantage to neither. I might with you declare it as my opinion, that the measure itself was ruinous and inadequate to the end proposed; I might regret, with others, that it had ever been executed, or should have been thought necessary by the executive. But, Sir, does this prove the badness of the intention; does it prove Mr. Jefferson, after the many and various testimonies which have been given by his fellow citizens of their estimation of his worth to have entered into this measure, as the foe of his country, as inimical to its happiness and prosperity? By no means, Sir: have the charity to suppose, that this measure was the result of mistaken politics; that it proceeded not from badness of intention, or was the work of a man, to whom the ruin of his native country was an object of exultation. Such a supposition is manifestly improbable. The man, on whom his country has bestowed so many marks of her approbation; who has borne so many of the first honors of the state; and who, unless we suppose him a monster, must have some feelings of gratitude for the favors which have been shewn him, it would be preposterous to accuse of malicious designs, when his actions could be more plausibly and probably interpreted, by ascribing them to better and more deserving motives. Charity, Sir, should influence your judgment on men and things, and your own better feelings will impress this truth forcibly upon you.

Noticing your last observation, I shall here close this free expression of my sentiments. You rejoice, you say, in the prospect of seeing more capable men, than those that at present stand at our head, directing the operations of the government. You express your dislike of quacks and pretended philosophers, as the men in whom we are to put our confidence for the safety, and order of our affairs. Without remarking on the absurdity of comprehending every officer of the government in your general and unjust censure, I shall only speak of your sentiments as they apply to our President. Here you again fall into the imprudence, of which you were guilty before. Remember, that Mr. Jefferson's ability or inability depends not on your opinion of the matter. Recollect, that your fellow citizens have constituted him Chief Magistrate, and while he continues in that high station, his worth and talents, whatever they may be, are not to be wantonly trifled with, or estimated without deliberation. And now, Sir, without a shadow of invidious rivalry or opposition,

but with a sincere desire of investigating truth and detecting error,
I have the honor to be,
Yours, &c.

May 21st.

VERUS.

LETTER

TO THE HON. HARRISON C. OTIS, ESQUIRE, BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
[CONTINUED.]

It is but little more than two years since this question was agitated both in England and America, with as much zeal, energy and ability, as ever was displayed upon any question of national law. The British side was supported by sir William Scott, Mr. Ward, and the author of War in Disguise. But even in Britain the doctrine was refused to demonstration by the Edinburgh reviewers. In America, the rights of our country were maintained by numerous writers profoundly skilled in the science of national and maritime law. The answer to War in Disguise was ascribed to a gentleman whose talents were universally acknowledged, and who by his official situation had been required thoroughly to investigate every question of conflict between neutral and belligerent rights which has occurred in the history of modern war.

Mr. Gore and Mr. Pinkney, our two commissioners at London, under Mr. Jay's treaty, the former, in a train of cool and conclusive argument addressed to Mr. Madison, the latter in a memorial of spirited eloquence from the merchants of Baltimore, supported the same cause; memorials drawn by lawyers of distinguished eminence, by merchants of the highest character, and by statesmen of long experience in our national councils came from Salem, from Boston, from New Haven, from New York, and from Philadelphia, together with remonstrances to the same effect from Newburyport, Newport, Norfolk and Charleston. This accumulated mass of legal learning, of commercial information and of national sentiment from almost every inhabited spot upon our shores, and from one extremity of the union to the other confirmed by the unanimous memorial of Mr. Monroe to the British minister, and by the elaborate research and irresistible reasoning of the examination of the British doctrine, was also made a subject of full and deliberate discussion in the senate of the U. S. A committee of seven members of that body, after three weeks of arduous investigation, reported three resolutions, the first of which was in these words, "Resolved that the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudications of their courts of admiralty of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited, in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of these U. S. a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence."

On the 13th of Feb. 1806, the question upon the adoption of this resolution, was taken in the senate. The yeas and nays were required; but not a solitary NAY was heard in answer. It was adopted by the unanimous voice of all the senators present. They were twenty eight in number, and among them stands recorded the name of Mr. Pickens.

Let us remember that this was a question most peculiarly and immediately of commercial, and not agricultural interest; that it arose from a call, loud, energetic and unanimous, from all the merchants of the U. S. upon congress, for the national interposition; that many of the memorials invoked all the energy of the legislature, and pledged the lives and properties of the memorialists in support of any measure which congress might deem necessary to vindicate those rights. Negotiation was particularly recommended from Boston, and elsewhere—negotiation was adopted—negotiation has failed—and now Mr. Pickens tells us that Great Britain has claimed and maintained her right! He argues that her claim is just—and is not sparing of censure upon those who still consider it as a serious cause of complaint. But there was one point of view in which the British doctrine on this question was then only considered incidentally in the U. S. because it was not deemed material for the discussion of our rights. We examined it chiefly as affecting the principles as between a belligerent and a neutral power. But in fact it was an infringement of the rights of war, as well as the rights of peace. It was an unjustifiable enlargement of the sphere of hostile operations. The enemy of Great Britain had by the universal law of nations a right to the benefits of neutral commerce within their dominions (subject

to the exceptions of actual blockade and contraband) as well as neutral nations had a right to trade with them. The exclusion from that commerce by this new principle of warfare which Britain, in defiance of all immemorial national usages, undertook by her single authority to establish, but too naturally led her enemies to resort to new and extraordinary principles, by which in their turn they might retaliate this injury upon her. The pretence upon which Britain in the first instance had attempted to color her injustice, was a miserable fiction—it was an argument against fact. Her reasoning was, that a neutral vessel by mere admission in time of war, into ports from which it would have been excluded in time of peace, because thereby deprived of its national character, and ipso facto was transformed into enemy's property.

Such was the basis upon which arose the far famed rule of the war of 1756—such was the foundation upon which Britain claimed and maintained this supposed right of adding that new instrument of desolation to the horrors of war. It was distressing to her enemy—Yet! had she adopted the practice of dealing with them in poison—had Mr. Fox accepted the service of the man who offered to rid him of the French emperor by assassination, and had the attempt succeeded, it would have been less distressing to France than this rule of the war of 1756; and not more justifiable. Mr. Fox had too fair a mind for either, but his comprehensive and liberal spirit was discharged, with the cabinet which he had formed.

It has been the struggle of reason and humanity, and above all of christianity for two thousand years to mitigate the rigors of that scourge of human kind, war. It is now the struggle of Britain to aggravate them. Her rule of the war of 1756, in itself and in its effects, was one of the deadliest poisons, in which it was possible for her to tinge the weapons of her hostility.

To itself and in its effects, I say—for the French decrees of Berlin and of Milan, the Spanish and the Dutch decrees of the same or the like tenor and her own orders of January and November—these alterations of licensed pillage, this eager competition between her and her enemies for the honor of giving the last stroke to the vitals of maritime neutrality, all are justly attributable to her assumption and exercise of this single principle. The rule of the war of 1756 was the root from which all the rest are but suckers, still at every shoot growing ranker in luxuriance.

In the last decrees of France and Spain her own ingenious fiction has been adopted; and under them, every neutral vessel that submits to British search, has been carried into an English port or paid tax to the British government, is declared denationalized, that is, to have lost their national character, and have become English property. This is cruel in execution, and absurd in argument. To refute it was folly, for to the understanding of a child it refutes itself, but it is the reasoning of British jurists. It is the simple application to the rule of war of 1756.

I am not the apologist of France and Spain; I have no national partialities; no national attachments but to my own country. I shall never undertake to justify or palliate the insults or injuries of any foreign power to that country which is dearer to me than life. If the voice of reason and of justice could be heard by France & Spain, they would say, you have done wrong to make the injustice of your enemy towards neutrals the measure of your own. If she chastises with whips, do not you chastise with scorpions. Whether France would listen to this language I know not. The enormous infraction of our rights hitherto committed by her, have been more in menace than in accomplishment. The alarm has been justly great; the anticipation threatening; but the amount of actual injury small. But to Britain, what can we say? If we attempt to raise our voices, her minister has declared to Mr. Pickens that she will not hear. The only reason which she assigns for her recent orders of council is, that France proceeds on the same principles. It is only by the light of blazing temples, and amid the groans of women and children perishing in the ruins of the same series of domestic habitation at Copenhagen, that we can expect our remonstrances against this course of proceeding will be heard.

[To be continued]

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.
May 20

FROM THE NORTH
French Revolution
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actual blockade and neutral nations had them. The exclusion by this new principle, in defiance of national usages, under authority to establish, for enemies to resort to primary principles, by which they might retaliate. The pretence upon first instance had at justice, was a mis-argument against us, that a neutral nation in time of war, would have been, because thereby character, and ipso facto enemy's property.

When which arose the war of 1756—such upon which Britain this supposed right of the instrument of desolation. It was dis-Yet! had she a dealing with them, she accepted the offered to rid him of assassinations, and ded, it would have France than this 56; and not more and too fair a mind to be, with the cabinet

gle of reason and of Christianity, for mitigate the rigors of a kind, war. It strain to aggravate the war of 1756, in was one of the ch it was possible sons of her hosti-

ts, I say—for the and of Milan, decrees of the and her own orders per—these altera- this eager com- her enemies for last stroke to the ally, all are justly tion and exercise The rule of the from which all still at every shoot

France and Spain has been adopt- every neutral vessel search, has been port or paid tax to be declared dena- lost their nation- some English pro- tection, and ab- lute it was folly, of a child it re- reasoning of Bri- application to

of France and partialities; no to my own coun- take to justify or ries of any for- which is dear- voice of reason and by France & you have done of your enemy re of your own- ps, do not you Whether France age I know not- our rights hi- have been more ishment. The ; the anticipa- amount of actual in, what can we ise our voices, Mr. Pickney the only reason cent orders of proceeds on the by the light of the groans of ing in the ruins sus habitations oo expect our course of pro-

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FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

French Revolutionary Influence.

A people, like the French, enjoying an extensive country, fine soil and climate, and the same temptations to become navigators as their neighbors, who were hemmed in on every side by the ocean, for a century, the enterprise of England has been making rapid inroads on the commerce of France; and for some time past French merchants have been confined to their own markets.

Necessity therefore became a virtue, and the French writers, no way inferior to their rivals in address or industry, in order to reconcile their countrymen to such a state of things, and relieve them from the reproaches of others, but in which the most sensible, by far the greatest part of their nation, never participated, assiduously inculcated the advantages which agriculture holds over commerce. As usual, the dilemma produced one extreme, from which that constellation of luminaries, the economists and encyclopedists, were not exempt; they not only decided that nations were impoverished by trade, but that the profession degraded the professor, and that men had lost just much of their happiness as they had gained in their intercourse with each other.

In the barbarism which such theories produced, originated all the horrors of the French revolution, and that military despotism which now afflicts the world. The abandonment of France, as well as those other subjected allies, yield all to arms the army, & as for the devoted French schools, who, partial to reformation, only hoped to see their ships weather a storm in dock, if they survive, they scarcely find resolution enough to distinguish their children where their estate and perishable stores and changes stand, surrounded with rubbish, and haunted by devils.

A dreadful warning this, to theoretical merchants of every country!

From the little temptation to leave a country so healthful and fruitful as France, that want of enterprise and nautical skill, which, joined with other causes, lost French the few colonies they had held, arose another attempt at making use of necessity, equally preposterous. Constellation discovered that, though ravages were so happy in the want of station, those of America were which formed and endowed by nature; that every air and water of their country was destructive of every species of being, and that colonies here were not to be kept—demonstrations which, the separation of the U. States from the world, were held to be as firmly established to the mind of lord Sheffield, as a solution of the problems of Sir Isaac Newton. Delusions of lord Sheffield have been disavowed by the British board of agriculture.

Against this philosophy, indeed, that of America, at the head of which was the great president, who was bound at least to defend himself, boldly and justly protested; but most of our late public measures have every appearance of proceeding from a firm conviction that commerce is a dangerous thing! that they are best off without it; that we are best off when we stay at home.

For instance some of those measures, I begin with the Finances.

At the commencement of the federal administration, in 1790, duties were established on the importation of goods, which amounted to from 5 to 10 per cent. and valued at 5 or 6 millions of dollars. Other duties were laid to assist the revenue, and towards the duties were gradually increased from 15 to 25 per cent. yield- ing 12 to 14 millions; and since the de- structive administration, all other duties or taxes whatever, have been abolished, and the whole burden of national debt and ex- penditure, is laid immediately upon that de- pressed class of people, the merchants and

It is pretended that the mer- chants are fully repaid the amount of the duties, and that the consumer eventually pays it. I know that it is labor which en- dures the state, and that alone pays in the end; but if it were the mere consumers, the consumption of towns and coun- ties infinitely greater in proportion to their numbers, than that of any other people, and is a matter of choice with them, whether they will use tea and sugar, or milk and eggs? If, on the con- trary, the merchants beside the consumers, pay the accumulated amount of duties, do they not as effectually

cover both, and get reimbursed in the price of the articles they raise or manufacture, as the merchants? They certainly do. The only burthen arising from taxation of any kind, is the advance of the assessment; when this is apportioned according to the means of the individuals, and is fairly expended in the same community, the amount, whatever it may be, can never be oppressive; but, if the whole is advanced by one description of people, without regard to their relative means, in respect to the rest of society, as is the case with the American merchants, then that class are indeed oppressed, and in the best of times must feel the distress.

This is not proved by experience, may be said by those accustomed to judge from appearances only. Merchants, it is said, grow rich—the towns increase, multiply, and are silent. As to their silence, it may well be accounted for, by the neglect with which the commercial interest is treated. The people of the country flock to the towns with the abundant wealth arising from the produce or sale of their farms, and give a credit or lead a capital to the merchants; but the number of the latter, who have lately secured a fortune, is not to be compared with the number of bankrupts, much less with the number of wealthy landholders and mechanics residing amongst them.

For the truth of this, I appeal to the distressed countenances worn by many fathers of families, the dependants upon artificial sources of capital, as well as to the daily applications for relief under insolvent laws, and to the consciences of those landholders who are interested in and have become directors of banks.

To make this matter still more apparent; let us reflect what is the real prospect before a man, about to enter into that line of business to which he would be recommended by a capital of about 10,000 dollars. He must count on investments for surplus or unsaleable stock to the amount of 4000 dollars at least, 20 per cent. of which has been advanced in duties to the U. States; the interest on this, at 6 per cent. is 48 dollars per annum. If he takes a credit for the like sum of 10,000 as in most cases he must necessarily do, as much more must be added for a like advance of duties, or 48 dollars per annum. The interest on this last capital being in part payable to another class of people, let it be added at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, or about half the amount, is 450 dollars. If he has, as may reasonably be supposed, 5000 dollars taxable property in the sea part, the additional assessment in such places being as 40 to 25, according to the average of this city, his expenses will be increased 37 dollars 50 cents. If himself and family consume the value of 1000 dollars per annum, in imported articles, more than would be consumed by such a family in the country, the tax he pays on such articles being 20 per cent. 200 dollars is to be added; and if there are three children to be schooled, a physician to be retained, and the expenses of a church and clergyman to be supported, expenses can scarcely be estimated at less than 225 dollars more than they would be in any part of the country; and the whole expense, without extraordinary conveniences or the least possible extravagance, is 1008 dollars 50 cents per annum, that the merchant is to pay more than a country gentleman in like circumstances, and I am confident it is neither what the latter are aware of, or would wish.

BALTIMORE, May 24.

Yesterday forenoon was presented at the office of discount and deposit, a check for 900 and odd dollars, in the name of *Kennedy & Calhoun*, by a boy about 13 or 14 years of age. After some examination, a parcel of the shavings of the bank paper was wrapped up and given to the boy instead of cash, and he was followed, until the person from whom he received the check was detected. The boy was a stranger whom the person met in the street, whom he requested to present the check for payment, for which he promised a large remuneration. The check was pronounced a FORGERY by one of the firm in whose name the check was given, and Amos West, Taylor, South street, was after mature investigation committed to prison for trial for the commission and publication thereof. Mr. W. is said to be an accomplished penman. The punishment of forgery, by a late law, is DEATH. The standing of Mr. West has hitherto been respectable.

TO LET,

THE House and Lot on King-street, a few doors above the Indian Queen Tavern, at present occupied by me. Possession may be had immediately. Wm. FOX. May 25.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.

The ship Raleigh, Hendy, in a short passage is below, with passengers from London-derry—by her we may expect later dates than already received.—*Phil. paper.*

Tale of French Friendship.—The kingdom of Spain, by the influence of the Prince of Peace, has always been friendly to France.—Her government has implicitly obeyed the mandates of his imperial majesty, and has for many years had no will but the will of Bonaparte. What reward have they for all this friendship, all this submission?—The Prince of Peace is made a head shorter—the King is banished, and the nation is annihilated, and will soon become a province of the mighty empire. Let Americans, who look on the friendship of France superior to all other considerations, remember the solemn warning, “Be ye also ready.”

FROM ST. CROIX.

We are indebted to a friend for the following interesting proclamation, just received.

(N. Y. Com. Adv.)

By his excellency brigadier general George William Richard Harcourt, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over his majesty's islands of St. Croix and its dependencies, vice admiral of the same, &c. &c.

Whereas it is highly expedient and necessary under the present scarcity of provisions and lumber within this island and its dependencies, not only to encourage by all possible means the importation and supply thereof, but to the same end to prohibit the exportation of colonial produce in all foreign ships and vessels, excepting in such as shall be wholly or partly laden with provisions or lumber, for sale within the said island or its dependencies, or for the use or supply of any of the inhabitants thereof—I do hereby direct and order that no Sugar, Rum, or Colonial Produce whatever be shipped or exported in any foreign ships and vessels, whatever, save and except such as are before excepted, and then only to the amount of the value of the cargo imported, and all officers and persons whom it may concern, are to take due notice accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal at the government house, St. Croix, this 30th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight, and in the forty-eighth year of his Majesty's reign.

GEO. HARCOURT.

By his Excellency's command, Wm. BRATTY, acting Secretary. GOD SAVE THE KING.

Messrs. LANG and TURNER,

The enclosed paragraph I this morning copied from the American Citizen, printed in this city by James Cheetham. I ask the favor of you to insert it in your paper, as a proof that Mr. Cheetham has some correct ideas, though he is a thorough democrat.

(New-York paper.)

FRANCE.—We needed not the French Revolution to teach us that violence demands caution, and the striking off of heads, are acts inconsistent with and destructive of republican freedom. The genius of liberty flies from intemperance. The French revolution, occasioned by oppression, has ended in a military despotism, more awful to her and menacing to the world than any thing by which it was preceded. In France, legislation is a mockery. There is no party but the party of the emperor, who by a nod creates and destroys. And every one knows that there is no such thing as trial by jury. The emperor appoints the judges, and the judges, without the intervention of an institution so admirable as that of a jury, in all cases decide. And as to the press, which is licensed and superintended by licensers, its office is approbation and eulogy. Add to this awful spectacle, an army in France of six hundred thousand men, and then let the reader ask whether the mind can admit of an idea of tyranny more complete? Externally, the French government is equally, perhaps more alarming. Kingdoms and republics are with equal ease and without remorse thrown down. Blood begins to flow in Spain, where the monarch, first by French intrigue and next by French force, has been deposed. Whether the world, including our own republic, is to be an universal monarchy under the dynasty of the Bonapartes, is yet to be determined.

FROGS.

The following curious article is copied from a letter written by Dr. Williams, of the state of Vermont, to a friend.

“At Castleton, in 1779, the inhabitants were engaged in building a fort near the centre of the town. Digging into the earth five or six feet below the surface, they found many frogs apparently inactive, and supposed to be dead. Being exposed to the air, animation soon appeared, and they were found to be alive and healthy. I have this account from general Clarke, and Mr. Moulton, who were present when those frogs were dug up.

“A more remarkable instance was at Burlington, upon Union river. In the year 1788, Samuel Lake esq. was digging a well near his house. At the depth of twenty five or thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the laborers threw out with their shovels something which they took to be ground roots, or stones covered with earth. Upon examining these appearances, they were found to be frogs, to which the earth every where adhered. An examination was then made of the earth in the well where they were dug, a large number of frogs were found covered with the earth, and so numerous that several were cut in pieces by the spade of the workmen. Being exposed to the air, they soon became active, but unable to endure the direct rays of the sun most of them perished. From the depth of the earth with which those frogs were covered, it cannot be doubted but that they must have been covered up for many ages.

“These appearances denote, that the place from whence the frogs were taken was once the bottom of a channel or lake formed by the waters of the Union river. In digging the small well, at the depth of forty one feet from the surface, the workmen found the body of a tree eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, partly rotten. The probability is, that both the frogs and the tree were at the bottom of the channel of a river or lake; that the waters of Union river constantly bringing down large quantities of earth, gradually raised the bottom; that by the constant increase of earth, the water was forced over its bounds, and formed for itself a new channel or passage in its descent to lake Champlain.”

How vigorous and permanent must the principle of life be in this animal! Frogs placed in a situation in which they were perpetually supplied with moisture, and all waste and perspiration from the body prevented, preserve the powers of life for an astonishing length of time. Centuries must have passed since they began to live in such a situation, and had they remained undisturbed, they might have existed for centuries yet to come.

What Next?—The following is a literal copy of what is called a Pindaric Ode in the Richmond Enquirer of the 17th inst. Whether the sagacious editor of that paper, which has heretofore been devoted to Mr. Jefferson, has been imposed upon by the author of this burlesque, or has turned tail on his patron, must be left to conjecture. It is not impossible however, that the poem is seriously intended as a grave panegyric—the “pulling down and building up,” characterising the uniform consistency of the statesman and “he red breasted” being the most appropriate emblem of the steady courage of the hero of this sublime production. Both conceits are truly worthy of the Poet and his MENAS. Reg. Phil.

FOR THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

PINDARIC ODE.

TO THOS. JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Great Sir! the *whelp* of war loud howls! Grim-visaged Mars ferocious scowls! And dread forebodings thro' the land resound!

The “Rose” unbloomed, has departed! Two rival chiefs for glory started! But we (the bard and you,) firm lion hearted, View undismayed the scene, and smile around!

Yes, sir, the storm of war is blowing! And thou, alas! from office going! Well go! benignant spirit, go thy ways! The voice of millions praise bestowing, Their grateful thanks around thee flowing! Will gild, with radiant beams, thy latter days.

But the helm of state you quit, You must not Monticello forget; O no, sir, that would never do! Perhaps the bard may yet with you, There, cheek by jowl, sir, dine or sup— Then to thy old work again, Of pulling down, and building up; But pray thee, let the *Octagon* remain!

Now, one thing, sir, the bard beseeches, It is not office, fame, or riches; No, no, I do not want such dross! Nor is it, sir, the loaves and fishes; Such food for poets is to gross! Tis only, sir, thy *old red breeches*!

SEDLEY.

STANTON'S

Fort Warburton PACKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER



Respectfully informs the public that the above PACKET will leave Ricketts and Newtons wharf every morning at 9 o'clock, and will return the same evening to this place; she is fitted up in a complete manner, and experience daily proves she is equal, if not superior in point of sailing to any Packet that is used for the same purpose. Liquors and refreshes, will be constantly in the store chest for the accommodation of passengers.

The subscriber pledges himself to use every exertion in his power, and solicits a portion of public patronage.

John H. Stanton.

May 25.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq.* late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molther and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of showing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

Also,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose vocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

cost

LANDING,

FROM SCHOONER TRAVELLER,

FOR SALE BY

Lawrafon & Fowle,

50 crates well assorted Crockery Ware
50 3d Mould Candles
30 kegs of first quality Butter
40 tons Plaster Paris
10 M. Merchantable Lumber
May 13.

cost

FOR SALE,

Spanish H. DES,

White and Brown clayed SUGARS in bags,
Muscovado SUGARS in hhds. & bls.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes.
half pipes and qr. casks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26.

law3m.

Just Received and for Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 27 1/2 cents.

March

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and FAIRFAX-STREETS
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed, chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

english and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

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